



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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4 June 1992

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4 June 1992

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Sudanese Delegation Heads Comment on Talks

Torit Faction Cites Failure

*AB0306210092 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Sudan peace talks in Abuja look as though they have run out of steam and will end without a final communique. The Nigerians have been trying to suggest a federal system for Sudan like the one in Nigeria. But although it seems the two rebel SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] factions, the Garang group and the Nasir faction, have patched up some of their differences, the talks with the government have run into difficulties. The issues [are] whether Sudan should be a secular state, whether there should be a referendum in the south, and the details of a cease-fire in the war. On the line, Robin White put it to Richard Mulla of John Garang's faction of the SPLA that the talks had in fact got nowhere.

[Begin recording] [Mulla] With the northern government, we have not made any progress at all, because they are not ready to yield on anything. They are not ready to yield on secularism. They do not want a secular state in the Sudan, and they do not want anything to do with a referendum or self-determination for the people of southern Sudan and other marginalized areas.

[White] So what is going to happen now?

[Mulla] What is going to happen is that our final positions will be put on record, and we will have to go back to our principals for consultation, after which we will have to come back and see whether there are any changes of attitude, because at the moment, the Nigerians have given us their version of federalism and the federal character in Nigeria. They are trying to sell it to see whether either of the sides or both sides can accept at least the Nigerian system of federalism to apply to Sudan. But the Sudan Government is not ready, because the Nigerian federal system is practiced under a secular constitution, not under any religious constitution.

[White] So after these talks, you imagine that the fighting is still going to go on?

[Mulla] Definitely, because even the Sudan Government is not ready to talk or to say or even hear anything with the ceasure of hostilities or a cease-fire.

[White] What about your relations with the breakaway wing of the SPLA? Are you going to go back and patch up that quarrel?

[Mulla] I think our relationship will have to be patched up very, very rapidly, as things are developing. And in Abuja here, we are getting on very well together.

[White] So if the fighting goes on, would you imagine that the other wing of the SPLA will now help you in that fighting?

[Mulla] Definitely. If there is a fight, I am sure that the other faction of the SPLA, Nasir, will have to cooperate with us.

[White] So if this Abuja summit has achieved anything, it has achieved some kind of reconciliation within the SPLA?

[Mulla] That is precisely it. [end recording]

So one question unanswered is why the Khartoum government has so far refused to talk about the deescalation of the fighting in southern Sudan. Well, the spokesman for the government delegation in Abuja, Dr. al-Haj Muhammad, had this explanation:

[Begin recording] It is not a matter of de-escalation. We have come to Abuja to come to a comprehensive settlement. If there is a comprehensive settlement, then we can discuss any arrangement. But without comprehensive settlement, we are not going to go into the details. That is our position. [end recording]

Khalifah Emphasizes Unity

*EA0306220092 Khartoum SUNA in English 1624 GMT
3 Jun 92*

[Text] Abuja, 3 Jun (SUNA)—Transitional National Assembly speaker and head of the Sudan Government's delegation to the peace talks here Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah has reiterated that a solution to south Sudan problem cannot be found in disintegration but in the unity of the country.

Khalifah, in a message he directed to the Nigerian people Tuesday [2 June], emphasised that the government delegation had come to Abuja fully mandated and with a comprehensive peace programme characterised by flexibility and determination to find a durable and just solution to the problem.

"Our main goal is to put an end to the dialogue of guns for ever," Khalifah said, adding that "it is our convention [as received] that within the united Sudan we shall be able to find solutions for our national problems."

He argued that the Sudanese Government, like all pan-Africanists, believes that solutions for African countries' problems cannot be found in disintegration but in the unity both on national and regional levels.

Khalifah told the Nigerian people that it is indeed a parody that in Abuja, the African capital of national and regional unity and where less than a year ago the OAU summit inaugurated the African Economic Community, the rebellion movement's delegation are speaking about the dismemberment of Sudan.

The head of the government's delegation pointed out that the rebel movement's delegations had alluded to the disintegration of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, saying that they had failed to cite the European Economic Community, Germany and Yemen.

The rebel movement's delegations further ignored the fact that Sudan, like Nigeria, represents an ideal model for African diversity and unity of history, heritage, purpose and aspirations, Khalifah stressed.

He reiterated that Sudan [has a] commitment to OAU ideals of building a continent that is politically stable and economically self-reliant and at peace within itself and with the world.

Khalifah reviewed the efforts exerted by the revolution to solve the problem, saying that the National Salvation Revolution has recognised, since its inception in June 1989, the fact that there is a problem of southern Sudan. He cited the government's two earlier meetings with the rebellion movement, the convocation of the national dialogue conference on peace issues and the repeated calls by the government to the rebellion movement for peace talks in this regard.

Khalifah, at the outset of his address, expressed the Sudan's sincere gratitude to the Nigerian people, Government and President Ibrahim Babangida for their strenuous effort to bring the parties to the negotiating table. He further reiterated the Sudanese Government's trust in the Nigerian Government, which he said is characterised by high sense of political integrity and maturity.

Geneva Meeting on Southern African Drought Ends

Response to Aid Appeal Positive

MB0306190092 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Donor response to an appeal by Swaziland and nine other drought-stricken southern African countries has been described as very positive by the United Nations Under Secretary General Jan Allison in Geneva, Switzerland. Closing a two-day meeting there yesterday, Allison said that of \$855 million in aid requested last week, U.S.\$526 million have been pledged. This does not include bilateral aid promises.

International organizations, including the World Bank, were represented at the conference, where Britain and the United States expressed regret that South Africa had not been invited, yet most of the food will be transported through its ports of Durban and Port Elizabeth.

The executive secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], Mr. Simba Makoni, said SADCC does recognize the role South Africa is playing, not just for food emergency relief, but in normal transport. However, he said in SADCC's judgment it is not necessary to meet with South African ministers in order for all rail and customs to proceed, clarifying that if the need arises the meeting will take place.

President Quett Masire of Botswana has estimated regional needs at 4 million tonnes of cereal, particularly maize. Some 1.6 million tonnes will be given to the most needy.

Masire Returns From Conference

MB0306135292 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 3 June 92

[Text] The president, Sir Ketumile Masire, has just arrived from Geneva Switzerland, where he attended a SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference]-UN donors conference. Sir Ketumile was met at the airport by the vice president and minister of finance and development planning, Mr. Festus Mogae, cabinet ministers, and senior government officials.

The president was accompanied to the conference by the minister for external affairs, Dr. Gaositwe Chiepe, the SADCC executive secretary, Dr. Simba Makoni, senior SADCC and government officials.

The conference, chaired by Sir Ketumile, ended yesterday with donors pledging nearly \$1 billion in relief to aid southern African countries suffering from the worst drought this century. Donors promised more than \$850 million, exceeding the 835 million [words indistinct] by the UN secretary general, Mr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali, concerned by the threats to the region of 130 million people. Already some 18 million people, particularly in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, are facing famine.

Chad

French Delegation Meets With Deby, Yodoyman

AB0306150592 Ndjama Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Colonel Idriss Deby, the head of state, and Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman granted an audience yesterday to an eight-man French delegation led by General (Fenoppe), special chief of staff of French President Francois Mitterrand. This delegation was first received by the head of state in the presence of Yves Aubin de la Messuziere, the French ambassador to Chad. No details were given about the talks between the head of state and the French delegation. The same delegation was also received in audience yesterday afternoon by Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman. No details were given about those talks.

It should be noted that Gen. (Fenoppe), the special chief of staff of President Mitterrand, and his delegation will go to Mondou and Sarh for working sessions before returning to Ndjama, the capital.

Rwanda

Interior Minister Interviewed on Riots

EA0306173092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Following the political troubles which affected Kigali and the pillaging and vandalism which took place in Ruhengeri, Gisenyi, and Kibuye, security

has become the main concern of the Rwandan Government. On this subject we invite you to listen to an interview with Interior Minister Faustin Munyazesa, who denies that anyone died during the Kigali riots.

[Begin Munyazesa recording] The foreign media reported that many died after the demonstrations on 28 and 29 May. It is worth recalling the origin of the riots. [passage omitted]

It is still impossible for me to make a precise assessment. All I can say is that the investigations carried out by the Gendarmerie, the Kigali Prefecture, and the Ministry of Interior and Communal Development confirm that no one died in the incidents. The investigations carried out, particularly at Kigali hospital and the Kigali health centers, however, lead one to the conclusion that there were many injured, around 100, but to my knowledge there were no deaths. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 1701 GMT on 3 June reports: "The police killing of an opposition activist sparked riots in the south Rwandan town of Kigembe on" 3 June, "but looting by demobilized troops in other areas appeared to be over. Several houses were burned in Kigembe after police killed a member of the main opposition Democratic Republican Movement (MDR), a well-informed source here said."

[AFP adds that "security forces have arrested 23 soldiers involved in looting branches of the Commercial Bank of Rwanda and the Savings Bank in Kibuye in the west" on 1 June, according to government spokesman Francois Nsen-giyunva. "Six million of 16 million stolen Rwandan francs (about 130,000 dollars) were recovered, he added."]

Kenya

* Moi Allegedly Manipulates Atrocities

92AF0807A Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG
in German 12 May 92 p 3

[Article by Stefan Klein: "Kenya: Africa's Model Country on Brink of Civil War? The Tribe of Kings on Bloody Path; Series of Atrocities Feed Suspicion That Followers of President arap Moi Disguise the Struggle To Hold Power as Rivalry of Ethnic Groups"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Kalenjins are only a minority in the Kenyan mixture of peoples and they would probably have hardly ever been in the news were it not for the famous long-distance runners produced by the Nandis belonging to the group and were it not for a certain Daniel arap Moi, who, as a descendant of the subgroup of the Tugen, became Kenya's president in 1978. Just as the Kikuyu, the biggest people of the country, had previously lined their pockets on the state gravy train under founding father Kenyatta, the Kalenjins now divide up the spoils among themselves. That was a very harmonious marriage of power and business, but then Kenya was caught in the maelstrom of the democracy movement and the king tribe of the Kalenjins got all worked up.

Instead of a challenge to political competition, the Kalenjin politicians viewed the emergence of an opposition as a mortal danger and they conducted themselves in a correspondingly warlike manner. As if they were threatened by a bloodthirsty superior enemy force, they called their people to arms in two meetings last September. A deputy, Paul Chepkok, urged his tribal brothers to arm themselves with clubs as well as bows and arrows and "to massacre" those in opposition without warning or, as someone else put it, "to crush" them. The other tribes living in Rift Valley, too, were bluntly threatened with being chased away by force.

This was directed, in the first place, against the Kikuyus (who play a leading role in the opposition). And if it is now known that Molo is located in the Rift Valley, that the mourning father M. Kariukui is a Kikuyu, that the Mugumo secondary school and the Harambee school and the town of Molo as a whole are full of expelled Kikuyus put to flight by bloody murders, wouldn't it be correct to say that apparently the frightful predictions of horrible politicians have come true? Yes, it is quite obviously so, although with a small difference: Suddenly those who so openly had appealed for the use of force are now no longer to be blamed, but the opposition politicians instead.

After all that went on before, that is hard to believe. In addition, the Kalenjins, and thus Moi's regime itself, are incriminated by a whole series of pieces of circumstantial evidence. There is, for example, the fact that since the outbreak of the fighting in the area of the Rift Valley and the adjacent provinces in the west, the beginning of the conflict is always described in the same way—

namely, that armed Kalenjin commandos attack members of neighboring tribes, burning and murdering, for no discernible reason—now against the Luos, now against the Luhyas and lately, in the Molo area, against the Kikuyus. What is noticeable, according to identical descriptions, is the fact that the attackers are well organized and very mobile, as if they were militarily trained and logistically taken care of.

Thus far, it has not been possible to prove the assertion that bounties have been offered. But the suspicion that the regime not only tolerates the acts of violence but also encourages them is becoming increasingly stronger. The commandos do look like picturesque tribal warriors with bows and arrows apparently to distract from their military character. Of course, murders can also be committed with arrows, in particular with quality arrows like those that apparently are being imported from the Far East. Thus, a shipment of more than 10,000 arrows, declared as a shipment of books for a Kenyan bible society, from Hong Kong arrived in Nairobi on 17 April—and the man who appeared at the airport to take care of the import formalities and to receive the shipment is said to have been none other than Elijah Sumbeiywo, a Kalenjin and one of the highest-ranking police officers in the country.

Many believe they know how this antiquated weapon then gets into the Kenyan "killing fields" (as WEEKLY REVIEW puts it)—namely by military helicopters. There is, for example, a man at a refugee collecting point in Molo who assures us that he saw with his own eyes how packages were unloaded from a helicopter, how they were opened, and how the arrows from the packages were then distributed. The government does not deny at all that helicopters are being used in the area of conflict, but claims the purpose of the helicopters is to help the security forces in their efforts to reestablish law and order.

That would be nice. But at any rate, such assertions meet with derisive laughter. Those in uniform, they say, are definitely on the side of the Kalenjins—"instead of chasing them, they go after us and take away our weapons with which we try to defend ourselves." Anyhow, many are surprised that the Kenyan security forces, of all people, who, for example, in Nairobi have always succeeded in nipping unrest in the bud in most cases, have so much difficulty in this case. "If they only wanted to," a Kenyan journalist asserts, "they could gain control of the problem in three days."

So, don't they want to? Are they not permitted to? Is this terror, which has been going on with interruptions since November, a state action that must not be disrupted? But if that is the case, what is behind it? Probably there are many motives, some of them possibly coming from deep within the psyche of the top man. Thus, could it perhaps be that an embittered man, increasingly hated domestically and sacrificed on the altar of democracy by Western friends, wants to create an area for a last stand,

a last redoubt, on the land of the ancestors in the Rift Valley, together with his faithful followers in an atavistic desire, a redoubt that is free of the other tribes and, above all, free of the wicked opposition?

That is the way some view the situation. But there are undoubtedly also more rational reasons, namely, those that fit in with the antidemocratic war cry of last September. Moi had long resisted the introduction of pluralistic conditions with the argument that political competition will lead to tribal conflicts and chaos. To show that he was right in this prognosis of doom and to create conditions that make free elections impossible, this regime, many Kenyans believe, staged the terror. Look, the message says, Kenya simply is not yet mature enough for pluralism.

And all that only for the purpose of retaining power? If a regime is guilty of many misdeeds and has skeletons in the closet and if it has to be afraid of seeing all these difficulties exposed to the light of publicity, in case of a change of power, that may be sufficient reason. But the price for that is high. Even now, the sorry events in Kenya's wild west have left traces of blood and destruction, have claimed up to 200 dead, and tens of thousands have been expelled from their farms. But this is perhaps only the prelude to worse things to come. The periodical SOCIETY at any rate has already written of the "fear that Somalia or Liberia could be reborn in Kenya."

Civil war in the former model country: It has not yet reached that point but the danger is unmistakable. "If I had a rifle," farmer M. Kariuki said with grim determination, he would now go to war against the Kalenjins. But, at any rate, their "days are numbered, we want Moi to know that." Thoughts of revenge can also be heard from another victim in Molo. If he gets hold of a Kalenjin, he says, he will murder him, "You have to kill him, because he is your enemy; you have no choice." Just words? Unfortunately there are already deeds, atrocities against Kalenjins, who have to pay for the bloody machinations of their top brass.

At any rate, nobody should believe that these days the ordinary Kalenjin feels at ease in his skin, not even where he is at home, namely, in the Rift Valley. Many of them are fleeing, and whoever does not get away in time may have the same fate as those seven near Molo, who,

it is reported, were simply butchered, allegedly by Kikuyus. Even in the area of the capital, Nairobi, there have been violent attacks on Kalenjins, to whom now generally applies what one of them said: "When you go out, fear always accompanies you."

Warning by the Bishops

Thus, a delicate situation exists. If additional proof had been required of how dangerous the developments have become, it was furnished by the highly dramatic appeal by a group of Kenyan bishops, who recently told the following to the president to his face: "If you are not going to change your present policies, Kenya will become a cemetery for thousands of its sons and daughters." The church leaders implored Moi to stop sacrificing the little people for the interests of power and, at long last, instead, "to think of Kenya and its people."

The bishops also reminded Moi of the change of public opinion in the country, of the fact that the people have lost trust in him and that on his latest tour through the conflict zone, he was received with stones and curses. This must have been painful to the president's ears and if an economist had also been present on the occasion, the analysis of the situation would have been even more unpleasant. He would have told him that Kenya was well on the way to gambling away its last credit with the Western donors. Indeed: The "horrible messes" (as one Western diplomat put it) in the Rift Valley are causing a number of old friends, headed by the Americans and the Scandinavians, increasingly to keep their distance.

At any rate, there is only little readiness to hurry to the aid of the country, which is, in any case, mired in economic difficulties with new financial commitments. A significant number of donors said that new funds can be promised only after Kenya has held free and fair elections or at least, has created the prerequisites for them. But that is out of the question, as the situation in the western part of the country shows. While it has now been announced that voter registration will begin in June, while, in the meantime, the wave of terror in Molo has abated still, in general, the tension remains great. Calming words and lulls in fighting also occurred in the past and then the onslaught of death resumed with murderous force in another region.

President de Klerk, Delegation Visit Japan

WA0306191092

For reportage on the three-day visit by President F.W. de Klerk and his delegation to Japan, including reports on his talks with Prime Minister Miyazawa and Japanese businessmen, please see the Japan section of the 3 June East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Labor Party Seeks ANC Support in By-ElectionMB0306142492 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 3 Jun 92 p 4

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "LP [Labor Party] Bid for Poll Pact With ANC [African National Congress]"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has been approached to assist the Labour Party [LP] candidate in the forthcoming house of Representatives by-election in the Diamant constituency at Kimberley.

The by-election—which is the NP's [National Party] first attempt to gain support among coloured voters—is seen in political circles as a test of whether the ANC-aligned LP or the NP has majority support among coloured voters.

However, the LP's efforts are being hampered by traditional ANC antipathy towards the tricameral Parliament. Its northern Cape region has already called for a boycott, a move which could see the NP's Howard Isaacs taking the seat.

A well-placed LP source said party leader Allan Hendrickse yesterday spoke to ANC president Nelson Mandela and the ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa to persuade the organisation not to oppose LP candidate John Scholtz's bid for election.

An ANC statement said yesterday that Ramaphosa had held talks with the LP and that the talks were "arranged to discuss the position of the ANC vis-a-vis the by-election.

"Ramaphosa said the matter was still being discussed with the ANC northern Cape region and no finality had been reached," the statement said.

The top-level talks were held a day after LP officials met the ANC's local government spokesman Thozamile Botha and local civic representative Darkey Afrika in Kimberley on Monday. Both men apparently turned down the LP request for assistance.

The LP claims it is already being assisted by the local ANC-aligned civic organisation. But the ANC's northern Cape region was planning a boycott of the election and a mass rally to coincide with the June 24 poll, northern Cape ANC media officer Pakes Dikgetsi said.

LP organisers said the ANC had to realise that more than a Parliamentary seat was at stake.

One said the LP wanted the local ANC-aligned Kimberley Civic Organisation to help bring out voters, especially an estimated 8,000 in Galesheya township where the civic holds sway.

He said the LP was strong among working class people which comprise about half the 24,000 eligible voters. However, the LP was concerned that traditional ANC hostility towards the tricameral Parliament would deter more sophisticated voters from going to the polls.

SACP Urges Business To Help Oust National PartyMB0406081592 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 4 June 92

[Text] SACP [South African Communist Party] Secretary General Chris Hani says big business should throw in its lot with the ANC [African National Congress] and the Communist Party to remove the National Party from power if it wants an upswing in the economy.

Speaking at the opening of the Food and Allied Workers Union [FAWU] congress in Cape Town, Hani said it's clear that the main enemy of the workers is not just the government, as government is the voice of the rich and legislates to protect the rich. Hani says if big business wants an upswing in the economy, then let them help remove the government. Hani spoke to the FAWU congress on the formation of a union for farmer workers. He was accompanied by ANC-supporting Members of Parliament Jan van Eck and Jannie Momberg.

Foreign Investors Not To Pay Tax on InterestMB0406082692 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 4 June 92

[Text] Finance Minister Derek Keys says foreign companies and individuals will not have to pay any tax on interest earned from their investments in this country. John Matham reports:

[Matham] Keys says South Africa has to compete for foreign investment in an international environment which is increasingly competitive. He says it's absolutely essential not to discourage foreign investors from making funds available.

Investors took fright earlier this year when then Finance Minister Barend du Plessis announced that the taxability of nonresidents' earnings was being reviewed. The response showed just how sensitive foreign investors are [word indistinct] to their profits.

The tax break is in direct opposition to ANC [African National Congress] plans for foreign investors. The organization's recently approved economic policy document says foreign investors will receive no special treatment.

4 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0406124692

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Russian 'Cold Shoulder' for ANC—Commenting on President de Klerk's visit to Russia, Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 2 June says "it's a sign of the times that Mr Yeltsin does not stand on ceremony and that he can welcome Mr De Klerk without worrying about upsetting the ANC [African National Congress]. Indeed, the ANC should get used to the idea that Russia is no longer its chief backer and has other things to worry about than the ANC and its strivings for power. The ANC, even though it won't admit it, is no longer a 'liberation' force, but must fight its battles politically. The Russian cold shoulder proves this." Also, the "modest Mr De Klerk" could add that the reason he was in Moscow is that "Mr Yeltsin, like other world leaders, accepts the sincerity of his reforms."

THE STAR

Government Mistake To Suspend MP—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 4 June in a page 20 editorial believes the National Party, NP, has "erred in suspending Jan van Eck against the wishes of the Democratic [DP] and Conservative Parties [CP]. To banish an MP from Parliament for making a controversial statement is to undermine parliamentary privilege and freedom of speech." Van Eck alleged that former President P.W. Botha admitted that intelligence agents eliminated over 1,000 anti-apartheid activists during his presidency. "His inability or unwillingness to substantiate his allegation, and Mr Botha's adamant denial, should have been left to tell their own story." By suspending Van Eck the government has created an impression of "being thrown on the defensive."

BUSINESS DAY

MP's Suspension 'Clumsy Tactic'—"Whatever the facts behind independent MP Jan van Eck's allegations about the murders of political radicals by the state, government should not have suspended him from Parliament," states a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 4 June. It was "a clumsy tactic." The NP would have done better to propose a select committee to investigate the claims. That way there might have been a chance of "getting closer to the truth." "As it happened, Van Eck can now devote himself to his declared aim of 'bringing this Parliament to an end', and the whole affair will be remembered as a final display of kragdadigheid [show of force] by a dying government."

CAPE TIMES

Leaders Pay Little Heed to Requests To Restrain Followers—"Mr Justice Goldstone is understandably critical of the manner in which the government released his second interim report, omitting to make it available to other interested parties before commenting on it unfairly and selectively," begins a page 6 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 2 June. "The whole exercise had the look of an inept attempt at news management, aimed at promoting the impression that the Goldstone Commission had given the NP government and the security services a clean bill of health. It did nothing of the sort, as became

apparent to the ANC, Inkatha and everyone else once they had a chance to read what the Judge had actually said." It is "dismaying" to observe "how little attention the political leadership across the spectrum seems to pay to grave appeals that they should restrain their followers."

*New Division Set Up in Atomic Energy Corporation

92AF0841B Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 1 May 92 p 28

[Text] The Atomic Energy Corporation has announced the formation of a new division devoted to meeting the specialised fabrication needs of the petrochemical industry.

To be known as Fabritech, the new division has as its marketing manager Pierre Regnier who has been involved in the industry overseas for more than 20 years.

According to general manager Francois Burman, the services offered by the new division are based on the specialised technical expertise which his organisation has acquired in successfully meeting the stringent requirements of the nuclear industry for more than 20 years.

Among the materials in which it has fabrication experience are aluminium, stainless steel, nickel, copper alloys and a variety of exotic materials.

Available Expertise

This expertise is applicable to a broad range of petrochemical applications including oxygen plants, hydrocrackers, hydrodesulphurisers, ash lock vessels, distillation towers, off shore platform separators, fabricated valves and many other components.

"Our proven record in the nuclear industry, coupled with Regnier's in-depth knowledge of overseas trends, places us in the unique position to provide the local industry with the cost and time benefits of having quality components produced in this country," he says.

"We already have an excellent import replacement record mainly in the area of pressure vessels, heat exchangers and associated plant components requiring stringent metallurgical, welding and quality control measures."

Overseas Negotiations

Fabritech is currently involved in negotiations with a leading overseas supplier to the petrochemical industry in order to further broaden its expertise in the industry.

Burman believes the division's success is based on its comprehensive quality control programme involving more than 20 years of refining and developing its skills in the nuclear industry, which is one of the most demanding in the world.

It incorporates sophisticated nondestructive testing facilities.

"We are fully equipped to meet all the requirements of the ASME VIII Code and ISO/9000 Standard, and

anticipate being approved for ASME Code Stamp fabrication in the near future," he says.

*Refineries Around Country Undergo Upgrading

* Genref Refinery

92AF0840A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 May 92 p 22

[Text] The fluid catalytic cracking unit will be revamped during phase 1 of the Genref refinery upgrading. The crude distillation unit, fluid cracker, saturated gas plant and catalytic units will also be upgraded.

The cost of the Genref refinery upgrading project is likely to be boosted to R [rand] 4-billion with the confirmation that a R1.5-billion third phase is under consideration.

With phases 1 and 2 of its R2.5-billion Genref refinery upgrading project well underway, Engen has confirmed the next expansion phase which may include an ethylene cracker.

Refinery MD [managing director] Errol Martin tells THE ENGINEERING NEWS that after assessing the projected crude and production prices for the late 1990s, further expansion of the facility is justified.

These projections have also resulted in plans to produce a greater proportion of "high margin products" and the probability of an ethylene cracker being erected is high.

The output of high value products will be increased at the expense of fuel-oil production.

Speaking in the mass media, Engen CEO [chief executive officer] Rob Angel says the group may require extra capacity by 1997 to meet its growing markets and is looking at phase 3, which could cost R1.5-billion in today's money.

By 2000, Genref is expected to be operating at maximum capacity unless further upgrading takes place to improve profitability and production of clean products.

The motivation for ethylene being considered is the fact that the substance is the key to a wide range of petrochemical products.

Engen has commissioned a London consultancy firm to help with the feasibility study for phase 3.

Part of the study is reported to involve the examination of the economics of a joint-venture ethylene cracker in Durban.

The R570-million phase 1 of the Genref upgrading is well advanced, with extensive preparations for the 28-day shutdown in July 1992 being undertaken.

The conversion to new plant will take place in this short period and thorough preparation is essential, since the shut-down cannot be extended.

*Caltex Refinery

92AF0840B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 May 92 p 23

[Article by Kim Trollip: "Preparing for Fuel's Future"]

[Text] The upgrading at Caltex Refinery is running according to plan, with process control converted to DCS [distributed control system] and the mothballed crude and vacuum distillation units having been successfully commissioned.

Director and GM [general manager] of the Milnerton refinery, Johan Lubbe says the project to convert the process control functions on all basic operating units to a Yokogawa computerised distributed control system has been completed.

The software control functions which will yield the economic benefits have all been commissioned.

The previously mothballed crude and vacuum distillation units are up and running, increasing the crude running capacity of the complex.

The units have started up on pneumatic instruments, but will be converted to electronic DCS by 1994.

The next project scheduled for completion this year is the construction of a catalytic polymerisation plant.

The unit will be upgraded to produce a high octane petrol blend component from lighter streams which would otherwise go to LPG [liquefied petroleum gas].

The process is licensed by UOP [expansion unknown] and the detailed engineering design and procurement was handled by BCG Engineering Contractors. Construction is being handled by CBI Constructors SA.

The project has been accompanied by normal problems expected when adding a new plant within an operating refinery, but everything is on schedule for the planned start-up in September of this year, says Lubbe.

Work is proceeding to upgrade the design of various process technology and material aspects of the second fluid catalytic cracker.

Rehabilitation work on the plant equipment is proceeding according to schedule.

Start-up of this process unit is still expected in the first quarter of next year.

At the same time, design work is proceeding and major equipment orders have been placed to upgrade the refinery's catalytic reformer.

Detailed design work is being handled by Fluor Engineers.

The demise of sanctions could result in oil from African countries being refined in South Africa, says Lubbe.

Attention will now be focused on additional plant and modifications to meet the legislated requirement for unleaded petrol in 1995, he says.

The lifting of the European Community oil embargo on South Africa could mean that oil originating in that area, which would suit local economics of production, could be available through normal commercial channels.

The significant upgrading programme at its Milnerton Refinery is an expression of confidence by Caltex in South African industry, he says.

THE ENGINEERING NEWS compiled a breakdown of the R280-million being spent at the refinery.

Some R80-million is dedicated to the conversion to state-of-the-art DCS control; R44-million is being pumped into increasing the crude capacity and R60-million will see to a catalytic polymerisation (cat poly) unit.

The mothballed fluid catalytic cracking unit (FCCU) will be recommissioned at a price of R44-million, while the efficiency of the catalytic reformer and other smaller projects will require a further R40-million.

Some R9-million will be spent on converting new unit to DCS control.

The overall impact of the two-year project will be to increase crude throughput capacity by 70 percent, production volume by 76 percent and balanced white oil yield by 3 percent.

The revamp aims to add the highest value possible to the crude which is refined in the complex.

* Natref Refinery

92AF0840C Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 1 May 92 p 29

[Article by Kim Trollip]

[Text] The R400-million upgrading of the Natref refinery in Sasolburg is on schedule for completion in 1993, with engineering 40 percent complete and orders for major equipment items already placed.

Manager of the technical department Leon Walliser says the basic engineering is complete and activities in progress include procurement of construction contracts, detailed engineering, drawing reviews and procurement of equipment and materials.

Construction on the Sasol/Total-owned refinery is expected to start in May 1992, although no contractors—other than the managing contractor—have been appointed to date.

Despite the fact that the project is in motion and well underway, several challenges still face the Natref team.

Walliser highlights the coordination of the shut-down work as one of the main challenges of the revamp of South Africa's only inland crude refinery.

"This work includes normal maintenance inspection activities, other capital projects and the expansion project."

He says no major problems, only problems typical of a revamp project, have been encountered to date.

Managing contractor for the Natref upgrading is Badger/Pie.

The firm is performing the detailed engineering; procurement; construction management and project management.

THE ENGINEERING NEWS asked the Natref team if it was satisfied with the work being performed by the local and international contractors on the project.

Walliser says the main contractor is performing satisfactorily considering the demanding nature of a revamp project.

The Natref upgrading project started early in 1990, with a conceptual study to identify possible expansion projects.

UOP of the United States was responsible for the process design packages on the majority of the process units.

Sastech, assisted by international experts, was responsible for the local engineering.

The last time a major upgrading of Natref took place was during 1986/1987, when the complex was converted to an around-the-clock distributed control system.

The new and expanded units will operate on this DCS system.

The current upgrading project is scheduled for completion next year.

The last process unit should be ready for operation in mid-1993.

Shareholding History

The Natref refinery has changed hands several times in its 21 year history. Initially, Sasol held 52.5 percent of shares, the National Iranian Oil Company (at the time under the control of the Shah of Iran) 17.5 percent and Total 30 percent.

The Iranians sold their shares to Sasol and Total with the result being a ratio of 64 percent and 36 percent respectively.

Once upgraded, this refinery will be able to process a wider spectrum of crude oils.

This may include oil from Africa and several other new sources.

Walliser emphasises that, in general, as sanctions are lifted, a wider range of crudes should become available for economic processing at Natref.

"The decision to process any new crudes will be taken based on technical and economic considerations," he explains.

*** Sapref Refinery**

92AF0840D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 May 92 p 44

[Text] The R450-million upgrading of the Shell-BP-owned Sapref refinery in Durban is on programme, with current progress at 20 percent. The main equipment and long delivery terms for the project have been ordered and piling on site has commenced. THE ENGINEERING NEWS asks MD [managing director] Henri Joubert for a further update on the project.

The awarding of the main mechanical and civil contracts for the R450-million revamp of Sapref refinery are imminent.

Refinery MD Henri Joubert says the project is still on schedule and preparation work is well underway.

No major problems or setbacks have been experienced at this stage.

It is estimated that 40 percent of the project will be sourced offshore and the balance locally.

According to Sapref, at least 50 percent of the main equipment items will be sourced in South Africa.

The more specialised items will be sourced overseas.

Sapref, supported by Badger Africa, is responsible for project management.

The Sapref expansion is designed to meet the growing Moss gas demand and to consolidate its position in the refining industry of South Africa.

The facility is a complex refinery and has distillation, catalytic cracking, octane upgrading, reforming and hydro-treating facilities.

The project will improve the energy efficiency of the refinery as a whole, reduce the environmental impact and crude distillation capacity will be increased by some 40 percent.

The project is due for commissioning in the fourth quarter of next year.

*** Netherlands Multinational Firm To Open Office**

92AF0841A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 1 May 92 p 31

[Text] International engineering and construction company Badger BV of The Hague is establishing offices in Johannesburg from which it will trade as Badger Africa.

"Growth and development in southern Africa will continue to expand," says David Beldotti, MD of the international firm.

"To better serve the needs of the region, we are increasing our commitment of resources and know-how through the formation of this company."

The local firm is jointly owned by Badger BV, which has offices in America and Europe, and Engineering Management Services [EMS], part of the Murray and Roberts group.

The companies have been working together on local projects over the past five years as Process Industries Engineering (Pie).

The new firm is already a major participant in the engineering and construction of facilities for the local petroleum and petrochemical industry.

It is responsible for the procurement, project management and construction management of the R450-million Sapref project and the R400-million Natref project.

The Dutch company has been a continuous participant in the South Africa petrochemical and petroleum industry since the 1960s.

Speaking at the launch of the new firm, Beldotti elaborated:

"Badger never left South Africa, we provided engineering, design and construction services to Sapref in the early 1970s and engineering, design, procurement and start-up services for the giant Sasol 2 and 3 complex at Secunda.

"During more recent, difficult times, as Pie, we carried out engineering, design, procurement and start-up support services for the synthol units at the Mossel Bay onshore refinery.

"The company undertook the engineering, design, project management and construction management of Sasol's n-butanol facility as well as the lube oil revamp for Genref.

"As Badger Africa, we are here to stay and grow, both within and outside the borders of South Africa."

This long term involvement has resulted in the development of a cadre of experienced staff with international and South African experience.

Bryant Muenzen, formerly project manager for the Sasol 3 project, has been appointed GM [general manager].

Project and construction managers Karl Logman and Jack Hardy have been assigned to South Africa to manage activities on the Natref expansion.

Bruce Marks, who worked on the Mossel Bay project, has returned to this country to manage the Sapref expansion and Wim Berg will assist him as construction manager.

EMS is an engineering and project management company which has participated in 140 major projects with a total value exceeding R13-billion.

MD Bob Allester is confident of future success.

The company intends to expand activities into the fertiliser, pharmaceutical, food and environmental sectors during 1992.

Angola

CCPM Discusses Extension of State Control

*MB0306172392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Report on interview with Alberto Sousa, spokesman for the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, by unidentified reporter on 2 June; place not given—recorded]

[Text] The Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] held a session yesterday which focused almost exclusively on the issue of extending the state administration. The CCPM analyzed the report that led to an Angolan Government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] agreement to conclude the extension of state control by 20 June. Session spokesman Alberto Sousa spoke about the measures that will be taken immediately.

[Sousa] There are still some difficulties in districts and communes in Mexico and Cuando Cubango Provinces, but tomorrow two helicopters will fly to those provinces to implement the extension of state control. They will stay there as long as it takes.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] state administration?

[Sousa] Well, there is a list that [words indistinct] because, taking into account those communes and districts where there are problems, the CCPM has decided to create a neutral group that includes officials from both sides, observers, and UN Angola Verification Mission-2 representatives. That group will discuss the problems, and it will have decisionmaking powers to resolve difficulties. As you know, most of the problems are linked to the mine clearing process. There are many areas where mines have not been disarmed yet, which also explains why we are using helicopters to transport personnel to those areas.

Official Says Status of Jamba Still Undecided

*MB0306170692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Text] Angolan Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos—Nando—has said nothing has yet been decided about the status to be accorded to Jamba because discussions on the issue are still being held. Colonel Nando was reacting to statements made by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], who said that Jamba will be accorded the status of district in order to permit the registration of its residents.

[Begin recording] [dos Santos] That information is incorrect because it has been decided to recommend that the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] deal at length with extending state administration until the process is completed on 20 June 1992. The CCPM agreed that the Territorial Administration Ministry

should submit a report on how Jamba should be treated. The study is scheduled to be presented at tomorrow's (?CCPM) meeting, and so it is premature to speak of the status to be accorded Jamba.

[Unidentified reporter] Will the CCPM decide on the issue?

[Dos Santos] The government will have the final say, depending on the outcome of the CCPM meeting. The meeting will discuss the position of both the government and UNITA.

[Reporter] Engineer Salupeto Pena once proposed that Jamba residents register in Luiana commune. Is that being considered?

[Nando] Well, problems exist to be solved; one cannot (?ignore) them. The Jamba question will be dealt with in accordance with the peace accords. State administration must be extended throughout the country, and people must be free to move. To take people from Jamba to Luiana does not mean that they are free. [end recording]

Election Official Comments After Meeting Savimbi

*MB0306202492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Text] Speaking after a meeting with Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], National Elections Director Onofre dos Santos said the extension of state administration throughout Angolan territory is of critical importance for the electoral registration process. He stressed that his team will rigorously follow the Electoral Law.

[Begin dos Santos recording] Yes, I think everything must be done in accordance with the law; this is something that has been well clarified. My job is to speak on various matters, but always in full compliance with the Electoral Law. The Electoral Law has all the solutions. By interpreting it, we know perfectly well we can find other solutions. Two guidelines have already been issued to facilitate an understanding and [word indistinct] of the law. In no case whatsoever will we deviate even an inch from it. [end recording]

Onofre dos Santos also said he knows nothing about UNITA's theft of electoral registration documents. The national elections director affirmed he and UNITA President Dr. Jonas Savimbi had only discussed issues relating to the registration process.

UNITA Denies Charges on Illegal Registration

*MB0306133292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0500 GMT 3 Jun 92*

[Text] Engineer Salupeto Pena, representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the Joint Political and Military Commission

[CCPM], has said that UNITA is not registering voters illegally. Responding to allegations by Paulo Kassoma, territorial administration minister of the People's Republic of Angola, he also stressed that UNITA is conscientiously abiding by the process.

On Paulo Kassoma's remark that there would be two governments as a result of UNITA's activities, Salupeto Pena said that there is no reason to have two Angolas. Engineer Salupeto Pena said that UNITA did not have problems accepting the date set for the registration of voters.

On the extension of state administration into UNITA-controlled areas, Salupeto Pena criticized the government for not having completed the process, considering that UNITA had facilitated it. He added that UNITA is still cooperating with government in the extension of state administration so that the representatives of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party may take up their posts as soon as possible.

UNITA Pleased With Electoral Law Amendments

MB0406081992 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has expressed satisfaction with the amendments introduced to the Electoral Law regarding the registration of voters. This follows recommendations made to the National Electoral Council [CNE] by UNITA last week.

Interviewed in Luanda on 1 June by KWACHA UNITA PRESS correspondent Beny Kaiundima, Dr. Vitorino Hossi, UNITA's representative at the CNE, said that the amendments demand that citizens who do not have identity cards may register in the presence of witnesses. This change, Hossi added, has overcome a number of difficulties posed by the Electoral Law, and will ensure a rapid, smooth, and timely registration of voters.

Nevertheless, the campaign for the registration of voters is still marked by some delays.

Lesotho

Opposition Leader Views Election Announcement

MB0406084592 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Report on telephone interview with Evaristus Sekhonyana, leader of the Basotho National Party, in Maseru, by Rachel Rawlins on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given —recorded]

[Text] The former ruling party of the late Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Basotho National Party, BNP, will certainly be back in the political arena, but its record as a champion of democracy is somewhat tarnished, to say

the least. On the line to Maseru, Rachel Rawlins asked the BNP's new leader, Evaristus Sekhonyana, how he reacted to the setting of a date for elections:

[Sekhonyana] Well, everybody has been looking forward to some date being announced some time. Well, it was announced today, and that's it. The timing in November is really inconsequential. It is only in the light of experience that I really wonder whether the military will be able to do everything within the time they have given to themselves.

[Rawlins] And what about the timing of the announcement itself, which has come only a few hours before General Ramaema left the country?

[Sekhonyana] Well, we have heard through the media that Gen. Ramaema would be going to London, and that he is going to go up and meet some senior personalities, and the possibility of meeting ex-King Moshoeshoe. But as far as we are concerned, really, this has got nothing to do with the elections.

[Rawlins] Now, what does your party exactly stand for? What are the main issues that you will be campaigning on?

[Sekhonyana] [laughter] Well, we feel that at this particular time when a lot of our people have lost jobs in South Africa that you do need somebody with a record of governance. We have that record. We have had it for 20 years. At a time when people are being retrenched, when jobs have got to be created at home, you do need a bit of experience. And this is the main thing, I think, which is going to be the focus of elections. People are not confident, and we have been there, our record is there. We have created jobs in the past, and I think it is that confidence which people feel is needed, and I...

[Rawlins, interrupting] But, with the greatest respect, the BNP was the party of Leabua Jonathan. He is the person who declared general elections null and void in 1970. This is surely not going to fill the electorate with confidence.

[Sekhonyana] Well, anyway, Chief Jonathan is not here with us, and I am not standing here. We are talking about the elections which are coming, and I haven't heard the opposition using that argument because I do not think that argument would hold in Lesotho.

[Rawlins] But you are talking about your record, and that is your record. Don't you think this is going to be a bit of a millstone around your neck?

[Sekhonyana] No, it is certainly not an albatross at all. And definitely, by the indications which are on the ground, we are on the [words indistinct] at the moment.

[Rawlins] So it's not a handicap?

[Sekhonyana] No, it's definitely not.

[Rawlins] And what about the conflict that there seems to be at the moment, or the problem there is at the moment because Lesotho appears to have two kings. There is King Letsie and there is King Moshoeshoe. Who would you have as your king?

[Sekhonyana] Well, you see, (?we are heading) a party that is not about to make a government. I will probably put it, express it in a very different way. Now, I have got to take it very responsibly. We have been a government before. We are going to the government in the future, and I have got to be very correct about it. Now, what is happening [words indistinct] is that there is a king in Lesotho. We do respect him, and one of the things one has got to take into cognizance is that whatever I utter which might be tantamount to saying that the king here should be dethroned is automatically treason. I cannot say that.

[Rawlins] It sounds to me like you might be coming down on the side of King Moshoeshoe.

[Sekhonyana] I am not on any side. As I said, I have got to be [words indistinct] a very, very correct position, and what I have said to you is the correct position.

[Rawlins] The correct position is sitting on the fence.

[Sekhonyana] [laughter] Not sitting on the fence, but the respect of the law, and as a Lesotho citizen I am here, and I cannot say anything which would be interpreted as being treasonable.

Mozambique

Chissano Leaves for Private Visit to Portugal

MB0306185192 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano left for Lisbon today on a private four-day visit to Portugal. The Mozambican head of state, who is accompanied by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso, is scheduled to meet Portuguese President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, among others, to discuss bilateral and international issues.

Zambia

Poor Security, U.S. Military Presence Denied

MB0306193692 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] Deputy Minister for Defense Major Celestino Chibamba has scoffed at former President Kaunda's recent pronouncement that foreign investors were pulling out of the country because of poor security. Maj. Chibamba said Dr. Kaunda's utterances at public meetings held at (Mushile), in Ndola, were (?a bit) unfortunate, and people like him, who have made similar remarks, should be ignored.

He assured foreign investors and [word indistinct] alike that it was the government's responsibility to ensure security for all people because they needed real peace, and not peace and stability which Dr. Kaunda preached during his 27 years of leadership. The minister said law enforcement officers were doing all they could to ensure that the citizens and their property were protected from criminals.

Meanwhile, Maj. Chibamba has denied allegations made by UNIP [United National Independence Party] Member of Parliament Wezi Kaunda in the last Friday [29 May] issue of the WEEKLY POST that the government had brought Americans in the country to man military establishments. Speaking to ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] this evening, Major Chibamba categorically denied the allegations, as they were Kaunda's own imagination which comes from a very fertile mind, and called on the nation to dismiss the report with the contempt it deserves.

Official Says IMF Writes Off \$12-Million Debt

MB0306195392 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] A government spokesman who is with President Chiluba in Sweden has said the International Monetary Fund, IMF, has written off \$12 million of the money owed to it by Zambia. A ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] staffer, (Ados Moyo), who is in Sweden, where President Chiluba is currently visiting, said according to the spokesman Zambia has also approached the IMF to reschedule \$100 million of the \$140 million Zambia is supposed to pay this year. The rescheduling, if accepted, will enable the Zambian Government to divert the money toward drought relief.

Liberia

Woewiyu Denies Holding ECOMOG Men Hostage

AB0306215092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 3 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Over the weekend, there were reports of a clash between Senegalese soldiers of the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force in Liberia and forces of Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. The NPFL confirmed there had been a clash and said that three Senegalese had been killed. But yesterday, ECOMOG denied that and said six of its men were missing, believed to be held hostage by the NPFL. On the line, Chris Green asked Charles Taylor's defense minister, Tom Woewiyu, if it was true that they were holding Senegalese hostages.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] No, that is not the case. I think the statement put up by the field commander of ECOMOG is calculated misrepresentation of the facts on the ground. They are missing about six soldiers and we are missing more than 10. But this happened in the middle of a very dense forest, and because of the geography of the area, it was not easy to readily assess the situation on the ground immediately.

[Green] What do you think of has happened to these six soldiers?

[Woewiyu] I believe those six soldiers, if they have not shown up by now, they are dead. You see, what happened: When this happened, and they only pulled out.... [pauses] The ECOMOG only went in and pulled out the three soldiers that were wounded and evacuated the area. So our troops went around in the forest. Wherever they found somebody dead, they buried them.

[Green] But when your people were checking the bodies before burying them, they would have removed staff-tags giving names and identities?

[Woewiyu] I do not have the facts at hand right now. I am sure if Senegalese soldiers were found, we would have the information. But it is not correct that we are holding anyone hostage.

[Green] You are absolutely certain that no NPFL forces are holding any ECOMOG troops as hostage following that fight?

[Woewiyu] There is no question in my mind that nobody is being held. There is no reason for us to hold anyone hostage. After all, we have had two years of cease-fire unbroken, and ECOMOG is deployed all around this country without incident. [end recording]

Mali

Release of Ex-President's Children Reported

AB0306155092 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 3 Jul 92

[Text] We have live on the line our correspondent in Bamako, Djibril Mboje, who has just informed us that the children of former Malian President Moussa Traore have been released from detention. Has this been confirmed now, Djibril?

[Mboje] Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People and head of state, has decided to release Moussa Traore's children. Furthermore, no legal action against them is being considered. The head of state announced this decision this morning while receiving in audience representatives of the Malian Association for Human Rights [AMDH], the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Federation, and the Malian Red Cross. The president of the AMDH, Mrs. Ngole Mbame Diarra, gives reasons for this release.

[Begin recording] We were received this morning by the head of state for the official handing over of ex-President Moussa Traore's children to us following a request we made to him some months ago for the release of the children against whom no charges have been preferred. [end recording]

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DATE FILMED

5 June 1992

